COLLEGE MEN NOT DEVOTEES. I don't believe in constantly obtruding religion upon college men, for it is nonsense to imagine that you can make them devotees, but let them feel that they are surrounded by strong men who, although they may not all be teachers of the Christian faith, are yet consistent believers in its fundamental truths.

teachings on the subject of religion?

simily, but the general atmosphere of the institution ought to be sound.

Reporter—Do you not believe that universities, in their highest sense, unjust allow a little more laxity? Dr Dix—in their highest sense, strictly, there might be a little more freedom, for then an older class of near their highest sense, strictly, there might be all title more freedom, for then an older class of near their highest sense, strictly, there might be all title more freedom, for then an older class of near their highest sense, strictly, there might be a little more freedom, for then an older class of near the highest sense, strictly, there might be a little more freedom, for their might allow a little more laxity? I have been so apply they had done much good, even though the standard of cducation was not as high as could be desired. Time would rectify some of the evils of which idealists complained. We could not expect to reach at a bound the heights attained by the German universities, where centuries of patient of which idealists complained. We could not expect to reach at a bound the heights attained by the German universities, where centuries of patient of which idealists complained. We could not expect to reach at a bound the heights attained by the German universities, where centuries of patient of which idealists complained. We could not extend the next many wealth the patient of which idealists complained. We could not extend the more support than they say receiving from churchmen. There are many wealth the result of which idealists complained. We could not extend the more partial patient of the world. President Eliot leplored the lack of sufficient funds to carry on the university as he would the funds to carry on the university as he would be the great that a bound the heights attained by the German universities, where centuries of patient of which idealists complained. We could not extend the heights attained by the German universities, where centuries of patient of which idealists complained.

President Eliot leplor DR. TIFFANY AGREES WITH DR. BROOKS.

The Rev. Dr. Charles C. Tiffany, who also was ne of the participants in the debate at the Church Congress, takes in a modified way the same views as Dr. Brooks. He said recently in reply to the reporter's questions:

I agree with the general principles enunciated by Dr. Brooks, but I do not believe that they would all be applicable to young men of an ago, such as attend our colleges and universities. We are not yet prepared to treat these young men in the same way that we would those of a more advanced ago, such as dominating influence in the coverement of a collect. Those composing the Board of Trustees, or whatever the governing power may be, would naturally fet that church and church doctrine were to come fire and a general education giverward, and the result it always too great a restriction of the opportunitie that ought to be oftered to young men. At the same time I do not believe that our college men are sufficiently old to be exposed to the influence of mention are rathed in their fides. The officers of an estitution must be carefully watched to see that they not go too far in that respect. I consider the piscopal Church of course to be superior, and the replace in the piscopal Church of course to be superior, and pal Church of course to be superior, and would a have its power and influence stamped upon ate institutions, but I do not believe that that come first. The tendency is to inculcate too religion at some of our colleges at the expension of in our Church on general subjects, but common strongly the idea of an exclusively see institution of learning.

DR. BROOKS DEFINES HIS VIEWS.

Dr Brooks, who was found at his home, No. 209 Madison-ave., after his return from the Church Congress, said that, briefly telegraphed, his position had been well defined as published in The Tribune on the day referred to, but that he would gladly talk more in detail upon a subject in which he was taking a deep interest. He further remarked that while from the tone of his utterances at the Congress he would be considered liberal in his views, yet at the same time he must declare that those statements, when understood, would be seen to be limited by a degree of moderation. In reply to the reporter's first question as to what he deemed proper in regard to the management of what is considered a church institution, Dr. Brooks replied in substance as

institution, Dr. Brooks replied in substance as follows:

I am not in favor of narrowing the scope and controlling body in the college should be a Diocesan convention, or a set of men belonging directly to the official machine; of the church. It hampers the gollegia machine; of the church. It hampers the gollegia machine; of the church. It hampers the gollegia in its work. No man believes more than 1 do in the force of religious influence, but it is a mistake to supplace that that is the first factor to be considered in the direction of the management of a college, which is established primarily, not for the promigation of a liberal education upon those who partonize it. On a liberal education upon those who partonize it. On a liberal education upon those who partonize it. On a liberal education upon those who partonize it. On the careful excellent place and the secondary is contract the usefulness of the institution by refusing current hings which it is better in the end that the first should be actually and the students should have. Of course I believe most heartily in the doctrines and teachings of the Episcopai Church and, other things being equal, I would vastly prefer having a member of that Church a college president, and also think the chaplain should be a church elergyman. As a said before, let the influence of the Church be felt, but do not let it control exclusively. It is a great mistake.

Reporter—What have you to say further in regard.

said before. Let the influence of the Church be felt, but do not let it control exclusively. It is a great mistake.

Reporter—What have you to say further in regard to your statement, as quoted. "Colleges must be open to men who say during things."

Dr. Brooks—I consider that the religious training of young men should be so strong at home that when they go to college they shall be prepared to bear daring things. Of course, a teacher of Christian evidences must be a man of sound religious views: I hat let us take for example a professor of art, shilled and theroughly cognizant of all the details of that branch of learning that he is employed to teach, and that he is at the same time an agnostic of something radical. If he attempts directly to influence students in a subject in which he is not employed to impart instruction, then let the college government investigate the maiter. But, if it is only in indirect ways that allusions bearing upon religion are made, I argue that the student, even at sixteen, executeen or eighteen, ought to be, if ever, ready to bear such things. And, if he has proper training, that the opportunities which ought to be provided in certain professorships in every cellege will enable him to examine these things for him to proven. If because a professor begins to think, he as sked to resign, the sudent's ideas will be so narrowed that he certainly will not be prepared to grapple with other and greater subjects later on foo not believe that it is the duty of churchmen to send their sons to church colleges simply because they are church colleges. I send young men to Har-I do not believe that it is the duty of churchmen to send their sons to church colleges simply because they are church colleges. I send young men to Harvard frequently, and at the same time I prepare their minds as far as possible for what they can expect to receive there. The religious feeling among the students at Harvard is not as great as I would like to see it, but at the same time it has much improved lately. I think Columbia College, which has grown out of its narrow inception, is more like my ideal. And, as long as our small church colleges are narrow in their work. I do not believe that money would be as wisely bestowed upon them as upon the larger and more liberal institutions.

President Eliot, of Harvard University, when ed to express his views as to whether it is better, from an educational point of view, for wealthy men to devote their money to building up small colleges in the various States or give their benefactions for the great colleges, like Harvard, Yale and Princeton, was averse to being quoted on this question; not because he did not have positive convictions on the subject, but because he would not be regarded as a disinterested witness. He talked freely and pleasantly in a general way, however, about the subject, carefully avoiding construed as unfriendly to the weaker institu-

but it is their first duty to do that. Afterward it is a matter for each individual to decide for bilmself.

In reply to the question as to whether it was not better that men should bestow their gifts upon great institutions of learning rather than upon small colleges, more particularly under sectarian control, on the ground that it did not seem possible to cause them to flourish anyway, Dr. Dix replied:

If these small colleges do not expand and develop if properly sustained, it would have to be attributed to mismanagement. There is no reaseway, if they small colleges should not properly sustained, it would have to be attributed to mismanagement. There is no reaseway, if they smeetive the support you think should be the policy of the governing boards in regard to the presidents and faculities of such institutions; should have allow allow men to teach who may say "daring things".

Dr. Dix-ln answer to the last question, I think decidedly, no. I would go further. I believe that the influences surrounding young men where the moral influences will be of the best at a time of life when their mides are peculiarly susceptible to influence on the party of the best at a time of life when their mides are peculiarly susceptible to influence will be of doubtings, as anosticle representation of the party of the seed then them when were devoting their lives effort of the men who were devoting their lives to the advancement of the cause of education in places remote from the great centres of learning. Some of the small colleges were but little better than high schools. They were properly elementary schools. They were properly elementary schools. They could not, however, be regarded, like the high schools, as feeders to the large universities. Young men entered them at the age at which they might enter Harvard, of Yane, or Princeton, and spent the usual number of Yane, or Princeton, and spent the usual n

THEY DID GOOD IN THEIR DAY. When the means of communication between distant points of a country so great as ours were somewhat primitive, it was more desirable that there should be a multiplicity of colleges. But Reporter-Is there not a danger then, of a rebound, to-day, with our magnificent system of railways, after confining within strict limits their ideas and and our rapid means of travel, it was not essential to establish many small colleges. It might Dr. Dix-No. I do not think any more so than in be truthfully said, however, that the establishmany another case. As I said before, it will not do to ment of numerous colleges throughout the counforce religious subjects upon the student's mind con-try had tended in no small measure toward the standy, but the general atmosphere of the institution building up of small centres of refinement, in building up of small centres of refinement in

ard of education was not as high as could be desired. Time would rectify some of the evils of which idealists complained. We could not expect to reach at a bound the heights attained by the German universities, where centuries of patient oil, with liberal Government contributions, had built up a magnificent system of education, the admiration of the world.

President Eliot leplored the lack of sufficient funds to carry on the university as he would like to see it conducted. Millions of money were needed to reach the highest standard. But, while there were many feeble so-called colleges and universities, institutions which lacked the real essentials which would entitle them properly to use that name, and while the larger colleges with an elementable record were struggling against poverty, there was an opening for elementary schools. They could be made self-supporting and even profitable, and would center an inestimable boom apon the public and at the same time would not be conferring fictitious titles upon those who carned the parchments. In short, President Eliot, believed that the real universities and older callers needed to be fostered; that there are enough colleges in America to-day, and that it would be advisable to make the best better rather than to multiply institutions that could not expect to rise above medicerty for many years, if ever.

DEMOCRATIC BILLS IN NEW-JERSEY.

INNUMERABLE PLANS FOR PARTISAN LEGISLA

TION-WATER SUPPLY- LIBRARIES. Trenton, N. J., Dec. 2.—The Democratic legislators will hold their conference in New-York this week, and it has caused much comment and considerable amuse-The speciacle of two-score newly of cted Jersey legislators streaming up Broadway to confer on sub bets they know of only by newspaper reading, at the behest of the State Committee, is not without its enterbehest of the Stare Committee, is not without its enter-taining features. The selection of New-York as a be gratified to see both sides of the Bayard-Sackville meeting-place causes criticism, as a sort of reflection | correspondence, which grew out of the Murchison is upon New-Jersey. If secreey were the object, it will cident, especially as Lord Sackville still figures in I would not say bestively what I think about the Lestowal of money on course or non-sectarian institutions, because that would have to be largely determined by elecumataness; but merians money would not be as wisely expended upon colleges narrowed dawn, as on those showing more liberality. You were speaking of the prospects of the smaller Episcopaliza institutions, such as Kenyon Trinty, Hohart and Bacine. As I have said before I do not approve their being poverned by the eclesiastical machinery as they are, but I attribute their slow growth to another important reason as well. They were, in their inception, at least, founded as distinctively schools of thought of a party of the Church, and not the Church, as our theological schools are. There again is the narrow spirit shown, in an professor who had ideas out of the common truly of the plea that anything of that kind would be hurtful to the student. You cannot confine instruction within too narrow limits. There always will be urged. Just where the party legislation will mised the attendance will not be as large as the managers of the show anticipate. Announcement is made that even ordinary matters of policy are not to be discussed, much less the United States Senatorship, and that the proceedings will be confined to an urgent request that the members shall have all their party bills ready for presentation when the Legislature meets. If they follow this advice they will witness the largest number of measures that ever flooded the clerk's desk at the opening of a session. The number of schemes aftout is beyond calculation. One of the more recent is the repeal of the Jury Commission act passed last winter. The claim is that the Democrats do not get a fair chance under it, and a variety of other reasons will be urged. Just where the party legislation will stop, no one ventures to predict, but there are many indications that a halt along the whole line will be called. It is believed now that Governor Green will reappoint Justice Dixon, of the Supreme Court, whose term will expire this winter. There has been a powcappoint Justice Dixon, of the Supreme Court, whose will expire this winter. There has been a pow rful demand for it from both parties, although Judge oixon is a Republican. His ability, his fearlessness and independence all urge his renomination. The Democrats feel that crticism upon partisan legislation ould be less effective if this concession were made.

The propositions of John R. Bartlett for supplying w-York with water have been familiar to erseymen for some time. It is enough for them to know that it is proposed to carry the pipes through the Hudson River Tunnel, and if a further assurance were given that the pumping would be done by a Keely notor it would scarcely seem more remarkable in their yes. There are special provisions made in Newlersey to prevent the diversion of water outside of the

States cast of the Mississippi; it has been slightly colder than usual in the Gulf and South Atlantic

States. The line of killing frost has extended southward during the month over the greater portion of the Gulf and South Atlantic States. Light frosts were reported

Precipitation-More than the usual amount of rain fell during the month throughout New-England, the

SINGING TO THE PHONOGEAPH.

effort was made yesterday to get out the full strength of the society. About seventy-five members visited son, of Indiana. To Mr. Smith's request for the Edison's laboratory in the afternoon with their leader, Frank Van Der Stucker. A large number of cylinders were made containing the best choruses of the so-ciety, including the Baltimore prize song.

RIVALLING BRIDGE JUMPERS' RECORDS. William Ackert, foreman of a gang of painters working on the Manhattan Bridge, had a big fall on worlding on the Manhartan Bridge, and a oig rail of Saturday, but excaped serious injury. While directing his men on the bridge his feut slipped and he fell from the big span. He landed in the Harlem River, a distance of 130 feet helow. He was picked up and brought ashore. He had received only some slight brules, but he suffered more from the shock. He was able, after a little time, to go to his home, at Ogden-ave, and Union-st.

A POLICEMAN ARRESTED FOR THEFT. toundsman Irwin and Patrolman Creighton, of the feath Brooklyn Police Preetnet, yesterday morning arested one of their associates, Patrolaum James J. co. ujon a charge of theft while he was on his way name for his day off in citizen's clothes. Rice was aught in the act of stealing a bottle of milk from a box positive assertions which might possibly be mis-construed as unfriendly to the weaker institu-borne a good reputation since he has been a member

TALK OF AN EXTRA SESSION NEEDED REVENUE LEGISLATION MAY RE-

QUIRE IT.

THE REASSEMBLING OF CONGRESS-PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S MESSAGE.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Washington, Dec. 2.—There is an impression among some of the leading Republican Congressmen who have arrived in Washington that, in default of any revenue legislation this winter, a special session of the List Congress may be called next spring. Mr. Dingley, of

Maine, puts it thus: "If there is no such legislation, and in my opinion there will be none, can the Republican party prudently postpone for a year or more the passage of such a measure? Unless there should be a called session no revenue bill could be prepared, considered and passed before the summer of 1800.\*

The prespect of any tariff or internal revenue legis.

lation at the pending session is slim. It is expected that the Senate will proceed with its substitute for the "Dark Lantern" bill and adopt it in a modified form, but there is little reason to believe that the House will agree to it or that a basis of compromise

can be found. · Fremter" Mills and his coadjutors with one voice declare that the tariff was not responsible for the Democratic defeat and that they will not surrender any part of their position. The hope of action, there fare, depends upon whother seven or eight Demo crats who voted for the Mills bill will vote for the Senate substitute, and whether Mr. Mills and his followers will allow the latter to reach a vote. Of course they can easily prevent action by legitimate parliamentary tactics. In the last session the Deinecrats all declared that the country was confronted by a condition-the congested condition of the Treasury-and not by a theory, and that it was the duty of every patrict to help remove that dangerous condition, regardless of his views on economic questions. They will probably have an opportunity to prove

the sincerity of their declarations.

It is known that very strong efforts will be exspring session to take action upon the admission of

Washington, Montana and the Dakotas. regular order of business is followed to-

pass bills and resolutions. is not looking well and did not feel able to visit the great satisfaction of his people and with much the Capitol to day, but Lopes to preside over the the Capitol to day, but Lopes to preside over the House to morrow. He said that his health is sending Assembly from Sullvan County. This office he held dayly Mr. McCrart, of Kentucky, was with the for two terms, and then he was further honored by his daily. Mr. McCreary, of kentucky, was with the speaker to-night. He is the second in rank on the Belinont as chairman. Mr. McCreary will then resign the chairmanship of Private Land Claims and contested the election, and on January 17, 1865, it probably be succeeded by General Weaver, of Iowa, was decided that he had been rightfully elected, and who was defeated for re-election.

Comparatively little interest is exhibited y members of either branch of Congress or either political party as to the probable recommendations of President Cleveland in his last annual message. Of course, there is some curiosity to know what he will have to say about revenue legislation in the light of recent events, although it is generally expected that he will reaffirm the views expressed last December, with perhaps one or two the Internal tax laws and one respecting the in mediate danger of a financial convuision on account of the vast accumulation of idle surplus revenues. It is generally expected, also, that Mr. Cleveland will this year fulfil a customary, if not Constitutional, requirement which he neglected at the beginning of the last session of Congress, and give to that body and the country some information respecting the condition and needs of the various branches of the public service, the foreign relations of the United States-in a word, "the state of the Union."

Some parts of the message will be read with extreme interest, especially that relating to the progress of Civil Service reform during the last eighteen months under the benign influence and fostering care of th or be obtained. There seems to be so little practical | England as "Minister to Washington, home on leave." The long neglected citizens of the United States who live in the Territories of Dakota, Contana and

THE HOUSE JOURNAL FULL OF ERRORS. RESULT OF GIVING AN IMPORTANT POSITION TO

THE DUTIES OF THE PLACE. Washington, Dec. 2 (Special).-" The Journal" of the House of Representatives of the last session of Congress has not yet been sent to the bindery, although it is printed, and if a tithe of the allegations made have the Committee on Rules examine it before placing it among the archives of the House.

and proved.

The importance, therefore, of having the official

journal of the House absolutely accurate, especially as in the closing hours of a session it is not read and sometimes not made up until after adjournment. and South Atlantic States. Little House were reported and is therefore never approved, cannot be over an Florida and Southern California on November 11, and the Eastern Louisiana on November 10 and 11, and in Eastern Florida and Eastern Georgia on November 28.

House (as well as of the Senate) is consequently one of great importance, and for nearly seventy years at least was not treated as a political office. The late John M. Barclay, author of "Barclay's Digest," filled fell during the month throughout New-England, the Middle Atlantic States, the Ohio and Central Mississippi Vaileys (including the greater portion of the winter wheat areas and Arkansas and Texas, the largest excess being it Texas, where it amounted to from three to five inches. Heavy rains also fell along the immediate Scate Atlantic const.

General remarks—During the month of November the weather has been especially favorable for the winter wheat sections; the deficiency in moisture has been replaced by abundant rains and the crop is generally reported in excellent condition. making any complaint or criticism as to the discharge of his duties during either the XLVIIIth or the The first attempt to record the sloging of the Arion | NLIXth Congress, notified to H. H. Smith, for twelve society on the phonograph was so successful that an years the Journal Clerk of the House, that he had removed him and appointed in his place a Mr. Robincause of his summary removal, General Clark replied that "the Indiana delegation complained of the unequal distribution of the patronage of his (Clark's) office; that Michigan had two important clerkships therein and Indiana but one; that he (emith) was conoxious to Don Dickinson, the new Postmaster-General"—and that there were "other reasons not

ocnoxions to bon Dickinson, the new Postmaster General"—and that there were "other reasons not necessary to mention."

Mr. Smith questioned General Clark's power to remove him in the absence of rules and said he would submit the matter to the Speaker. He did so on the following morning, but Mr. Carlisle said he had no authority to inte fere in the matter. Mr. Robinson, who was appointed bearing the first of Colonel Marson for commended Mr. Robinson to General Clark for appointment as pournal Clerk, assuing to secure him a Depatrment appointment, Mr. Matson recommended Mr. Robinson to General Clark for appointment as Journal Clerk, assuing the General that Hobinson lat served in a similar capacity in the Indiana Legislature. It turns out, however, that Robinson's experience in that respect simply consisted in copying, some twenty years ago, petitions finto the journal of the lower house of the Indiana Legislature. Practically, therefore, he was without either logislative or parliamentary experience and utterly unable to render either the Speaker or the chairman of the Committee of the Whole the slightest as-fitance in respect to parliamentary questions.

It is staired by a House official that until some time in June last Mr. Robinson merely took minutes

at the desk and wrote little or none of the journal. In June the man who had been Assistant Journal Clerk (or four years resigned, and his place was filled by the promotion of a page boy, who, with the assistance of a mesenger in the Clerk's office, "wrote in the fournal from Mr. Robinson boy, who, with the passistance of a mesenger in the Clerk's office, "wrote in the fournal from Mr. Robinson attending the fournal fournal Clerk (ex-page boy) took the minutes which were "written up" by the messenger preferred to, who was formerly a page at the Clerk's desk in the hall.

AN EFFORT TO REFORM "THE RECORD."

Washington, Dec. 2 (special).—It is said that an effort will be made by a prominent Democratic Representation of the proceedings of the House in "The Record."

This publication has grown to enormous proportions, mainly through the priming of specicles not delivered and all sorts of miscellaneous documents which are not read by one member out of fifty. Numerous complaint were made during the last session by members of the House of haccurate reporting and unauthorized suppression of microsing and unauthorized suppression of microsing and unauthorized suppression of freeding the fournal proportions in the publication will be recomplained at the said and suppression of the House of haccurate reporting and unauthorized suppression of microsing at Jerusalem," Preaching from the Google to their. This is an ot read by one member of the House of haccurate reporting and unauthorized suppression of microsing at the said in substance:

Mr. Devolution of the House of inaccurate reporting and unauthorized suppression of remarks, and it is quite likely that needed reforms in that publication will be recommended if the subject is investigated. This is a master which has claimed the attention of leading and influential members from time to time for more than a dozen years, but all attempts thus far to correct the abuses have been abortive. It will be difficult to accomplish the desired result without the concurrence of a majority of both branches of Congress.

OBITUARY.

HENRY R. LOW. With the death yesterday of Henry R. Low, Sullivan County loses one of her well-known and highly espected citizens. He died late on Saturday night at Miller's Hotel, No. 30 West Twenty-sixth-st., where he had been living since August, being treated for the disease which ended his life. He had been in poor health for two years, but the complaint was aggra-vated a short time ago by a cold which he contracted while in the country looking after some of his railroad interests. Yesterday the body was taken to his home at Middletown, and will be buried there on Tuesday. Mr. Low was born in Monticello, Sullivan County.

nearly sixty-two years ago, and after being graduated erted, especially by Western Republicans, in favor of a from a local academy was a teacher in the district school, and began the study of law, which he practised for some years. While yet a young man he chosen by the people to be District-Attorney of the merrow, the session of the House will be devoted to county, and after serving in that capacity for several action on individual motions to suspend rules and | years his constituents showed their appreciation of his abilities by electing him County Judge and Surro-Speaker Carlisie has arrived in Washington. He gate. Having held this office for several terms, to election to the State Senate in 1860. Four years later he was again a candidate for the senate, but his opponent. Architatu C. Niven, mock the seat. Mr. Low contested the election, and on January 17, 1865, it was decided that he had been rightfully elected, and the took his seat. He was re-elected four times after that—in 1866, 1884, 1886; and this year. Three years ago he was a candidate for Congress, but his physician so strongly advised him that his health would be seriously affected in the event of his election, that he made no great effort in his canvass, and was defeated by a small majority. He was a stanch Republican, and his standing in the community was marked by the favors he received in a largely Democratic district. Among the notable bills passed by the Legislature while Mr. Low was a member was the Chomargartue bill, which he made special efforts to he was again a candidate for the Senate, but his oppo-Chomargarine bill, which he made special efforts to have favorably considered. He was active in having passed the bill by which the committee was appointed to investigate the methods by which Jacob sharp got his Broadway Railroad franchise, and Mr. Low was chairman of that committee, and received much credit for the able manner in which the investigation was

He had large railway interests and had built a great many railroads in this country, principally in Ohio, Indiana and New-York States. His most notable effort in this direction was the procuring of the harter for the New-York, Ontario and Western Railroad, and the construction of that line. much property in the State and in this city, and was ted in a number of dairy-farms in Orango

lt was felt to be unmanage of families of families of the Revolution. He lived at Montree, Orange County, and the attacks made upon him by the Tories, under the leadership of Claudis South, are fully given in the histories of Orange and Sullivan Counties. Once he was terribly hacked with saires until he was supposed to be dead. To make sure of their work, however, the Tories hanged him and set fire to his house. His daughter, twelve years old, cut her father down and extinguished the fire the last unconscious for a day. He afterward removed the last unconscious for a day. He afterward removed the last unconscious for a day. He afterward removed the last unconscious for a day. He afterward removed him was organized. Ex-Judge Low's wife was many Walkins, daughter of Dr. John D. Watkins, this father was a well-tie-do farmer of Sullivan County, Mr. Low was one of the prime movers in the establishment of the large glass works at Middletown. N. Y. and many other manufacturing industries in that neighborhood.

STAFFORD R. W. HEATH.

Stafford R. W. Heath died at his home, No. 1,019 Broad-st., Newark, yesterday, age sixty-eight. He was one of the most prominent business men of the city and State. Mr. Heath was born at Basking Ridge, N. J., July 8, 1820, and received a country school education. When fourteen years old he went o Newark, and worked as clerk in a dry-goods store. He was industrious and frugal, and saved a small In 1841 Le began business with a fellow clerk, selling dry-goods. Four years later he went contains be well founded, it would seem desirable to when he took his cousin, William A. Heath, into coslin. In 1855 Cortlandt Drake became associated with him under the firm name of Heath & A careful examination of the journal by an expert | Drake. After thirty-nine years of business the firm recently disclosed more than 200 errors, many of them | built a spacious building, Nos. 777 and 779 Broad-st. brake. After thirty-nine years of business the firm In 1892 Mr. Heath was elected president of the Firemen's Insurance Company, and under his management it became one of the strongest companies in the State. He had also since 1854 been a director of the New-York National Bank, a trustee of Rutgers of the New-York Xational Bank, a trustee of Rutgers of the New-York Xational Bank, a trustee of Rutgers of the New-York Xational Bank, a trustee of Rutgers of the New-York Xational Bank, a trustee of Rutgers of the New-York Xational Bank, a trustee of Rutgers of the New-York and Now-York and Now-York is to do their utimost to make the whole of the New-York State He of the New-York City State in the State He had also since 1854 been a director of the New-York and Now-York and Now-Yo In 1802 Mr. Heath was elected president of the work, contributing liberally to religious and charitable objects, came 1-75 he had been presiden of the board of Fromestic Miscons of the Feformed Church, and repeatedly represented the church and classles in Synods of the church. A short time ago he gave to the following the church and classles in Synods of the church. A short time ago he gave to the following of the following the following

ham Heffman, Eibridge T. Gerry, D. O. Mills, Walter Langdon and Heber R. Bishop.

FUNERAL OF REAR ADMIRAL SIMPSON. Washington, Dec 2.-The funeral of the late Rear. Student of history a century or two later will see Admiral Edward Simpson took place this afternoon that in these closing years of the nineteenth century from St. John's Episcopal Church. The funeral services were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Leonard, and the body was taken to New-York, where the interment will take place in Cypress Hills Cemetery. The pall-bearers were General Augus and Admirals Hodgers, Rowan, Crosby, Almy and Ammen.

SITTING UP ON THE SIDEWALK DEAD. An unknown man, about sixty years old, with gray side-whiskers, dressed in black clothes and silk hat, hav-ing the letters " C. B." on his shirt, was found dead, siting on the sidewalk at One-hundred and twenty-third st. and Third-ave., yesterday afternoon. The name of Charles Blandy was written on a scrap of paper found in his pocket. In the directory there is a Charles Blandy

words "Beginning at Jerusalem," Luke xxiv, 47.

He said in substance:

Christianity has a great and unique purpose—the moral and attribual regeneration of the whole world. It is remarkable that Christ in laying this task before his followers instructed them to begin at Jerusalem. Various reasons more or less ingenious, all containing some measure of truth, have been given for this. It has been said that this course was ordered because preaching the Gospel of the risen Lord first at Jerusalem would furnish a peculiar defence or vin dication of the truth of the Gospel. It would also illustrate in a special manner the mercy of the Gospel. It would also invested in a peculiar way the power of the Gospel. It might be added that at Jerusalem there was in the fact of J daism a peculiar preparation for the Gospel. But after we have named these reasons, we may ask, was there not knother, still more simple reason; so simple that it may easily be overlooked, and yet as troad and important as any that have ever been given?

Jerusalem was a city. It was the metropolis of the ration. It was a great field for Gospel preaching. It was the field nearest at hand. It was the largest field open directly to the efforts of a new-born faith.

Now Christianity is a aways practical. It is never romantic. It has large views, broad purposes, so broad that to worldly minds they may seem for mantle. But Christianity never parts company with practical wisdom. Therefore it was that the disciples who were helden to preach the Gospel in all lands were also hidden to begin at Jerusalem.

Thus Secrepture conflicts, therefore, the great thought of city evangelization. The risen Lerd, soon to ascend, lays emphasis upon that subject which is at the present moment the givenest of the gospel in subject with which Christianity has to deal.

CITIES HAVE A NATURAL GROWTH. A fact not to be forgotten when we review this subject is that cities are not whelly artificial far too few." productions but natural growths. They have arisen, not because human nature has stepped out of its proper path, but because human nature has been ment to its own impulses. If sin had never entered the world, cities would have dotted the globe. But such cities the world has never seen, never will

jeyment of nature is a mark of a superior mind. But they who exply nature most are commonly those who see least of it. Cities tend to human development. Accordingly they are centres of industrial activity. They are centres of intellectual life. Centres also of political influence. Centres of moral and religious life. Have I used the right words? Ought I not to say "Immoral and tredigious life? The fact is that the virtues and the vices, godliness and ungodliness grow up side by side; and both reach unusual proportions in cities. And the broader fact is that whatever the life of the world has been in retation to morals and religion, it has centred in cities and been largely controlled by them.

CIVILIZATION AND CITIES.

CIVILIZATION AND CITIES.

Another significant fact is that advances of civilcities. Savage lands have cities only in embryo. Ancient cities represent ancient civilization. These days of brightest civilization are the days of largest These cities. London is the largest city the world has ever known. New-York is greater than ancient Home. Three hundred years ago London had a population about as great as the present population of faston. It was feit to be unmanageable. Thousands died annually of pestilence; other thousands of famine, James I issued a preclamation against the erection of any new buildings within three miles of the city walls. Cromwell and Charles II issued similar proclamations. But something took place ere long which overrode the puny barriers of royal proctonation. Advances in the sciences and arts; increased facilities for production and transportation made it possible to care for millions fastoad of thousands under the conditions of city life. Within the century now closing cities have grown as never before in human history. And they must continue to grow. known. New-York is greater than ancient Home.

The cyange lizing of the world, the Christianizing of our country, depends more and more upon making the population of our cities Christian.

"OUR JERUSALEM" CONSIDERED. With these facts as our background let us now look at our city. Cariyle in his "Sartor Resartus" perches his hero, Herr Teufelsdrouch, in a lofty tower overlooking the city. He imagines what he would see if the veil of mist and darkness and secrecy were It is printed and if a tithe of the allegations made into business with his brother. The latter died in others are cursing and maspacining, tender as by House employes as to the number of errors it 1847, and Stafford continued the business until 1851.

I cannot get away from the impression that the

raged mightily upon the shores of this Western the street, with their arms full of cans of preserved f

There are some indications of success. We have here a Christianity that has touched the lives of many of the most powerful in our city. We have a Christianity that has transformed the lives of many of the humbler classes. Here it may be said in many cases "unto the poor the Gospel is presched."

The Church is bectoning to awaken, in some measure already is awake, to the urgency of its duty. It is a deep conviction with many that here we have our most important mission field, and in reality a field for foreign missions. The conviction is itself a hopeful sign.

FELIX ADLER ON ROBERT ELSMERE AN EXPRESSION OF THE DOUBT THAT LURKS

UNDER THE SURFACE OF SOCIETY. Professor Fell's Adler has joined the legion of those who have publicly expressed their opinions of "Robert Elsmere." Yesterday morning he lectured at Chickering Hall on "Robert Elsmere's Religion." The hall was crowded, and hundreds had to stand

up. Professor Adler first considered the cause of the "phenomenal popularity" of the book. As a work of art it had obvious defects. It lacked preparation. Most of its characters were mere "mannikins," and not creatures of flesh and blood. Its movement was "slow," its philosophy "unsatisfactory." Robert Elsmere was an attractive character-"a strong pature, with delicate susceptibil ities, loyal, sincere, strong in the hour of temptation, of a type of which the work-a-day world has

But Its interest lies in the fact that it "deals with the religious problem; that it expresses doubts which everywhere lurk under the surface of society, and that a religious doubter is the here of the book." These things made the book a "unique phenomenon" in English literature. Mr. Adler then continued that substantially as follows:

Do you suppose that the speciacle of religious con-formance which we witness in the world expresses the real sentiment of mankind? Let the reception accorded to "Robert Elemere" undeceive you. Here's a book that expresses a doubt, and it finds an echo in hundreds of thousands of hearts that feel the same doubt without ex-pressing it. Why do they not express it? The au-thoreas of the book gives us the answer. The world is determined to hold fast to the old belief not because it is believed to be true, but because it thinks it best to do that until it finds something to take its place.

will seek once more a religion which will sustain sel-console. The book raises the religious question and ab-tempts to answer it, and answers it feebly, poorly in-adequately; but the world is on the tipros of expeciation to find out all about this " massage of glad tidings.

Robert Elemere's' solution is the "New Brotherhood Christ." There is one strong point in its favor; its of Christ." work was done among the workingmen. insight of the authoress was true. the new religion will have to satisfy the working classes That will be a critical test of every new religion. If it satisfies the toiling masses, it will succeed; if it fails The only great moral movement in these days, of our

ization bring about the multiplication and growth of depth or magnitude, is the movement for a more perfect union between the rights and interests of the different social classes-a movement for a more perfect social pusman Jesus is to be the loader and the regenerally mavement at our days. In the least analysis ligion of "Rebert Elsmero" is a failure. The The Ideal of humanity cannot be represented by one individual a ore than the solar system can be represented by any

"Robert Elsmere had entered into another high and holy bond, that of marriage, with a woman who was to mim the best and nonest of women, as he was to her the best and truest of hien. And i cannot bestieve hat any other spirit on catering into matrimony is right, no matter what may be said. Then coinca the struggle. The wife cannot follow and desert her old latts. All is becoming as horrold to her as the smoke of hell. You may say that it would have been joy to her, if the man who was the cause of these troubles would have thrown off a chosa and shows himself a veritable Prince of Daraness. But at any rate the wife is his goardian anger and must do her best for him. He must find this new truth, and she remain by the old faith, and so we watch them as they drift apart. The chain glows weake, and wealer, but never quite breass, leaving us to think that the well-known words should read! These whom told has tolded together no man can put a under. How "Robert Elsmore had entered into another high and

yonder others are cording into the world. Vonding the serious praying, separated only by a partial only the partial of the world have thrown of a chosa and more souls praying, separated only by a partial only of the serious of paragraph of the partial of the serious praying separated only by a partial of the serious of

Officer Thomas G. Kennedy, of the Thirty-s-venth st. station, heard the crash of ginss in West Forty-seventh-stationt one o'clock yesterlay morning. Horizing in the direction from which the sound came, he saw three morning the funeral ser one of the world's great battles was fought, that it No. 258 West Forty-first-st. The men started to run up World; that it centred in this city,

Will the loss of world I have faith that it will
be won. Perliaps hope would be the better word.
We should steer clear of pessimism. Pessimism says the battle will be lost. Optimism says it will
be won. Christian faith says it will be won if
Christians do their duty. Some things are ceitain.
One is, that to make this city Christian to make
Christianity more and more powerful here, is one
of the most difficult tasks ever set before Christ's

## Chronic Catarrh

tional disease, and requires a constitutional remeit like though the blood. It became very bad causing screams of the bronchist tubes and a troublesome cough, which gave evalicates the impurity which causes and promotes the disease, and some effects a remanent cure. At the same time, Hood's Sarsaparilla builds up the whole system, and makes you feel renewed in strength and health. Be sure to get Hood's.

sure to get Hood's.

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